REMARKS

Claims 1-4, 9, 11-15, and 17-22 are pending. Claims 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, and 13-15 have been amended, claims 5-8, 10, and 16 have been canceled, and new claims 17-22 have been added to recite additional features of Applicants' invention. In addition, the specification has been amended to correct a typographical error.

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested for the following reasons.

At the outset, Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for extending Applicants' representative an interview to discuss the rejections in the outstanding Office Action. During the interview, claim 1 was distinguished from the cited references on grounds that the method for transmitting an emergency call is performed for a CDMA phone wherein position recognition information is periodically transmitted through an Extended System Parameter Message (ESPM) of a paging channel from the base station. The Raith and Sanpei references do not disclose/teach or suggest these features. Claim 9 was also discussed. This claim recites storing an emergency call number in a phone book of a mobile phone. The Raith and Sanpei references also do not teach or suggest these features. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are allowable based on at least these differences. At the conclusion of the interview, the Examiner indicated that she would postpone her decision concerning the allowability of the claims pending review of this paper. The specific rejections in the Office Action will now be discussed.

Claims 1-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 (e) for being anticipated by the Raith publication. This rejection is traversed for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites a method for transmitting an emergency call using a "CDMA mobile phone" during roaming. In this method, "position recognition information is periodically transmitted through an extended system parameter message (ESPM) of a paging channel." An emergency call number is then identified by looking up the position information in an emergency call mapping table stored in a memory using the position recognition information. The number is then linked to an emergency key and an emergency call is transmitted using this key. The Raith patent does not disclose the quoted features of this method.

More specifically, claim 1 differs from Raith in at least two ways.

First, claim 1 covers a method for transmitting an emergency call specifically in a CDMA system. Mobile stations operating in CDMA mode are identified by an International Mobile Station Identity (IMSI), which is part of an Extended System Parameter Message (ESPM) that includes a predetermined number of digits. The first three digits of the IMSI define a Mobile Country Code and the remaining digits define a National Mobile Station Identity (IMSI) which includes a Mobile Network Code and a Mobile Station Identification Number. In an initial step, the claimed invention performs position recognition using the ESPM transmitted in a CDMA system.

The Raith publication discloses a one-touch system for placing an emergency phone call. Unlike claim 1, the Raith system is specifically designed to perform this function in a TDMA or FDMA system (page 4, lines 1-14). As those skilled in the art can appreciate, TDMA and FDMA systems do not transmit or otherwise derive position information from an ESPM message. The Raith patent, therefore, clearly does not disclose a "CDMA mobile phone" as recited in claim 1, nor does it disclose determining "position recognition information . . . periodically transmitted through an extended system parameter message (ESPM)" as claim 1 also recites.

Second, claim 1 recites that the position recognition information contained in the ESPM message is transmitted to a mobile phone "through a paging channel." In contrast, the Raith system transmits a country code to its TDMA/FDMA phone using a broadcast channel. Using a paging channel instead of a broadcast channel to transmit this information reduces traffic on the broadcast channels, making the claimed invention a more efficient system for purposes of transmitting information.

Because the Raith method is not directed to a CDMA system which uses position information in the manner recited in claim 1 to make an emergency phone call, the Raith publication cannot anticipate claim 1. Applicants further submit that these differences are sufficient to render claim 1 and its dependent claims non-obvious and thus patentable over Raith.

Claim 9 recites a method for transmitting an emergency call of a mobile phone. This method includes receiving position recognition information from a base station via a forward channel in roaming a mobile terminal, searching an emergency call mapping table previously stored in a memory according to the received position recognition information and setting an emergency call number, linking the set emergency call number to a one-touch dial, and transmitting an emergency call using the one-touch dial as an emergency call is inputted. Claim 9 further recites that the emergency call number is stored in a phone book.

The Raith publication does not teach or suggest these features. In Raith, an emergency phone number is either manually entered by a user or received from a broadcast channel of a TDMA system. This number is then stored in a memory of the phone and associated with a function button 260. The Raith publication, however, does not disclose that the emergency number associated with button 260 is stored in a phone book of a mobile phone. Absent a disclosure of this feature, Applicants respectfully submit that the Raith publication cannot anticipate claim 9 or any of its dependent claims.

Claim 11 separately recites that a read address of the phone book in claim 9 is identical to the number of a one-touch dial. The Raith patent does not disclose these features.

Claim 13 recites storing an emergency call number set as corresponding to the search position recognition information in the phone book. Because the Sanpei patent does not

disclose associating an emergency call number in a phone book, it is clear that the storing step on claim 13 is not disclosed in the Raith publication.

Claim 14 also recites storing an emergency call number in a phone book of a mobile phone. In addition, a read address of the emergency phone number as stored in the phone book is linked to a one-touch dial. None of these features are disclosed in the Raith publication. It is therefore submitted that claim 14 and dependent claim 15 are allowable.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-9 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) for being anticipated by the Sanpei patent (U.S. 5,732,349). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites a method for transmitting an emergency call using a "CDMA mobile phone" during roaming. In this method, "position recognition information is periodically transmitted through an extended system parameter message (ESPM) of a paging channel." An emergency call number is then identified by looking up the position information in an emergency call mapping table stored in a memory using the position recognition information. The number is then linked to an emergency key and an emergency call is transmitted using this key.

Like the Raith publication, the Sanpei phone is a TDMA phone. (See column 4, line 3). Accordingly, the Sanpei phone does not receive position information from a periodically transmitted ESPM message through a paging channel as recited in claim 1. Absent a disclosure

of these features, it is respectfully submitted that the Sanpei phone cannot anticipate claim 1 or any of its dependent claims.

As previously discussed, claim 9 recites a method for transmitting an emergency call of a mobile phone. This method includes receiving position recognition information from a base station via a forward channel in roaming a mobile terminal, searching an emergency call mapping table previously stored in a memory according to the received position recognition information and setting an emergency call number, linking the set emergency call number to a one-touch dial, and transmitting an emergency call using the one-touch dial as an emergency call is inputted. Claim 9 further recites that the emergency call number is stored in a phone book.

In order to anticipate claim 9, the Sanpei patent must disclose every feature recited in this claim, either explicitly or inherently. The Sanpei patent does not satisfy this test.

Specifically, the Sanpei patent does not disclose storing an emergency call number in a phone book of its mobile terminal. As disclosed at column 7, lines 9-18, the Sanpei terminal stores emergency telephone numbers for different countries in a memory in association with mobile country codes. The Sanpei patent, however, does not disclose that the emergency phone numbers are stored in an address book maintained in the terminal. Rather, Sanpei merely discloses that the emergency call information is stored in a ROM 25. (See column 5, lines 23-35).

Storing emergency phone numbers in an address of a phone book is an especially advantageous feature, as it allows the claimed invention to store these numbers in locations that

do not require additional memory space. This has the effect of consolidating the storage of data in the phone memory and therefore making operation of the phone more efficient. Moreover, through the phone book function the invention is able to more efficiently store emergency numbers in an organized manner compared with the simple ROM storage configuration of Sandpei.

Because the Sanpei patent does not disclose all the features of claim 9, it is respectfully submitted that the Sanpei patent cannot anticipate this claim. It is further submitted that the foregoing differences are sufficient to render claim 9 and its dependent claims non-obvious and thus patentable over the Sanpei patent.

Claim 11 separately recites that a read address of the phone book in claim 9 is identical to the number of a one-touch dial. The Sanpei patent does not disclose these features.

Claim 13 recites storing an emergency call number set as corresponding to the search position recognition information in the phone book. Because the Sanpei patent does not disclose associating an emergency call number in a phone book, it is clear that the storing step on claim 13 is not disclosed in the Sanpei patent.

Claim 14 also recites storing an emergency call number in a phone book of a mobile phone. In addition, a read address of the emergency phone number as stored in the phone book is linked to a one-touch dial. None of these features are disclosed in the Sanpei patent. It is therefore submitted that claim 14 and dependent claim 15 are allowable.

New claims 17-22 have been added to the application.

Claim 17 recites "directly transmitting" an emergency call using an emergency key. The Raith publication does not disclose these features. In the Raith system, the TDMA phone always successively compares the dialed call number with the emergency call numbers to determine whether or not the dialed call number matches a stored emergency call number. Accordingly, if a user dials the wrong number, the emergency call transmission fails and the user must repeat the operation. The claimed invention, however, directly links the emergency call number in a mapping table to an emergency key and thus is different from Raith.

Claim 18 recites a method for making an emergency phone call in a mobile communication system, including receiving current location information, searching a table in the phone to locate an emergency phone number corresponding to the current position information, and storing the emergency call number in an address of a phone book stored in the phone.

Claim 19 recites the method of claim 18, further comprising, linking a key of the phone to the address of the phone book containing the emergency phone number.

Claim 20 recites the method of claim 19, wherein the key is an alpha-numeric key of the phone.

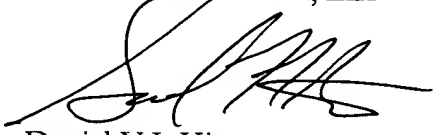
Claim 21 recites the method of claim 18, wherein the key is a one-touch key of the phone.

Claim 22 recites the method of claim 18, wherein the current location information includes a Mobile Country Code.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that any additional changes would place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney, **Samuel W. Ntiros**, at the telephone number listed below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this, concurrent and future replies, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP



Daniel Y.J. Kim
Registration No. 36,186
Samuel W. Ntiros
Registration No. 40,287

P.O. Box 221200
Chantilly, VA 20153-1200
Telephone: 703 502-9440
Facsimile: 703-502-959
Date: September 16, 2003

Please direct all correspondence to Customer Number 34610